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Abilene is fast coming to the front as the most important city in the State.

No Democrat has ever complimented Mr. Allen G. Thurman upon the very excellent speech which he made in the Ohio tally-sheet forgery cases.

We will wager our new spring necktie that if the anti-prohibitionists of this District succeed in side-tracking Albert Griffin on the Wichita switch, no prohibitionists will go to Chicago from the Fifth District.

The national bureau of agriculture reports the condition of wheat throughout the nation as slightly lower than in recent years. Kansas and Tennessee head the list with a condition of 97 per cent. Ohio stands at 95. It is frigid weather when Kansas does not come to the front somewhere.

Capt. J. B. Johnson received more votes for governor at the League meeting in Topeka than any other man. Mr. Johnson is one of the ablest and truest Republicans in the State. There is a strong and growing sentiment that he would be a safe man to lead the state campaign in this presidential year. His speech on the fair grounds in this city, four years ago, did more to expose that huge impostor, G. W. Glick, than any other speech of the campaign.

There will be no opposition among the Republicans of Dickinson county to John A. Anderson for Congress, unless it comes from the uncertain editor of the Chronicle, of this city. He is the only man in this county, as far as we know, who has editorially spoken anything against Mr. Anderson for the past two years; and unless he shall decide to take another somersault between now and the day of the primary elections, Mr. Anderson will receive the unanimous support of the Republicans of this county. We hardly think that Mr. Anderson has selected the editor of the Chronicle as his special champion. Our Congressman has too much political sagacity for that.

Twenty-two years have elapsed since the full amount of war taxation ceased to be necessary. Half of that time Republicans have controlled legislation and half of that time Democrats. In the eleven years during which the Republicans controlled, they reduced taxation \$362,594,568. But in eleven years during which the Democrats controlled they have reduced taxation only \$6,368,925. The Republicans have done work, while the Democrats were talking.

Times have changed in Missouri since President Cleveland saw fit to suspend District Attorney Benton for undue zeal in addressing political meetings. That, by the way, was on October 26, 1886, and Benton was reinstated on November 17. Now it is announced that "every Democratic officeholder within 300 miles (of St. Louis) will be on hand" at the Democratic National convention. And we venture the prediction that not a single mother's son of them will be suspended for pernicious activity.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, has introduced a bill into the senate requiring those states which have failed to pay their respective shares of the direct tax levied by the government in 1861, to forthwith pay it into the United States treasury. The states which still owe a balance of the tax, are the ten Southern states whose representatives have been on a strike for the past week. The same states were on a strike in 1861, while the remaining states were loyally meeting their obligations to the government. They are: Alabama, \$506,793.93; Arkansas, \$107,184.82; Florida, \$72,756.41; Georgia, \$466,384.44; Mississippi, \$299,760.01; North Carolina, \$198,742.06; Tennessee, \$277,493.52; Texas, \$174,265.16; Virginia, \$286,662.93; South Carolina, \$141,174.81. Washington territory owes a balance of \$4,487.17; Utah, \$28,982, and Colorado, \$710.67.

The House of Representatives spent \$5,000 on Saturday in discussing a \$700 appropriation bill.

Hon. J. R. Burton has accepted an invitation to address the Alumni Association of Franklin College, Indiana, in June next.

The gubernatorial race seems to be a kind of free-for-all affair, and nobody cares to bet on the other fellow.

It is surprisingly strange how many "clergymen," "business men" and "farmers," who are declaring against prohibition, the ordinary Democrat can find.

If the Democrats thought James G. Blaine would be an easy man to defeat next November, they wouldn't circulate a semi-weekly lie about the state of his health.

We see and hear little from the Democratic side of the house regarding their probable nominee for governor. Have they accepted the inevitable so early in the fight, and concluded to let the Republicans have a walk-over?

The money wasted by a few Southern Democrats of the House of Representatives in filibustering against the consideration of the "Direct Tax" bill had much better been devoted to the liquidation of the ten defaulting States' honest obligations to the government.

The malsters and brewers of Chicago Cincinnati, New York and Milwaukee went on a strike Thursday at 4 p. m. The proprietors are predicting a beer famine. What an unmitigated blessing it would be if the strikers should never return and no "scabs" could be found to take their places.

The Republicans of the Ohio legislature have passed a bill making it an offense for saloons to keep open on Sunday. The Democrats are trying to whip themselves into the belief that this legislation which is calculated to better the morals of the community, will in some way drive votes away from the Republicans into the Democratic camp.

One of the most unpardonable sins of Mr. Cleveland's administration is the deposit of some \$60,000,000 of the public money in national banks, without interest. This vast sum is used as private banking capital upon which the people—the real owners—are required to pay interest. Thus it is the rich become richer; the poor poorer.—(McPherson Freeman.)

There is no reason so far as the REFLECTOR has been able to learn, why Mr. Albert Griffin should not be sent to Chicago as a delegate from the Fifth District. It is true that some of his enemies, and some persons who have their pets which they desire to send from this District, are very anxious to side-track Mr. Griffin, and while pretending to be friends of Mr. Griffin, they are trying to shove him off onto the Wichita convention where he stands no possible chance to be selected as a delegate at large. Mr. Griffin can be a delegate from this District if the people want him to go. That he cannot be a delegate at large is very probable from the drift of public sentiment throughout the State, and no one knows this better than the men who are trying to force Mr. Griffin to appeal to the Wichita convention instead of to the Clay Center convention for his credentials. As we have in a former issue of our paper stated, the men who are trying to force Mr. Griffin on the Wichita convention are anti-prohibitionists; they care nothing about the cause of prohibition, and never did care anything about it. In fact, the majority of them are known to be rank anti-prohibitionists, and their purpose is to defeat Mr. Griffin, and refuse him a seat in the Chicago convention. Every Republican in the Fifth District who desires Mr. Griffin to go to Chicago should see that his delegates at Clay Center are instructed to vote for Mr. Griffin as a delegate from the Fifth District. This is the only way to get Mr. Griffin to Chicago.

The Dead-Lock in the House.

The country should not fail to take account of the facts which are really involved in the dead-lock over the direct tax bill, and of the motives which obviously govern those who have chosen this method of resisting the measure in question. At the beginning of the war in 1861, the Government had neither money nor credit, owing to the inefficient and dishonest way in which its affairs had been conducted by a Democratic administration. An army had to be organized and equipped to protect the public property and defend the national life; and the only way to meet the emergency was that of calling upon the loyal States to supply the necessary funds. So a direct tax was levied upon all the States, apportioned according to population, and the loyal States paid it, in whole or in part, thus enabling the Government to put soldiers into the field and carry on the war until other means of raising money were devised and applied. The proposition now is to refund to the several States the amount of the tax thus paid. There can be no doubt about the fairness and justice of such a form of restitution. The money was a godsend to the Government at a time of extreme peril, and it was expended entirely for general war purposes. In furnishing it, the loyal States simply put so much cash into an empty Federal Treasury; and now that said treasury is full to overflowing, they have a right to ask that the funds which they then advanced be returned to them.

Under ordinary circumstances, no objection would be made to a proposition so manifestly reasonable and correct. But the fact that the money was used to promote the Union cause inspires immediate hostility on the part of the Southern Congressmen; and when we add to this the fact that the loyal States only are to reap the benefit in the case, we have the whole explanation of the effort which is being made to defeat the bill. It is conceded that the surplus should be reduced, and here is an excellent opportunity to dispose of about \$18,000,000 of it in a perfectly constitutional and legitimate way, and at the same time to do an act of pronounced national justice and gratitude. In a certain sense the amount represented by this tax is a debt which the Government owes to the States, as much as if it had issued its bonds in token of such an obligation; and the idea of refunding money so collected does not imply either a gift or a discrimination. The States are entitled to what the bill provides—if not in a technically legal respect, then certainly in point of moral propriety. The fact that the States which were in rebellion will receive nothing, only signifies that they paid nothing, and therefore have no claim in the premises. It is their misfortune that they are so situated, but it is a misfortune for which they are themselves responsible, and which does not in any degree affect the real point at issue. The States that paid the tax deserve the proposed refunding; and the plan adopted to embarrass and prevent the passage of the bill goes to show very plainly that the war is still remembered, and that the Democratic heart still cherishes a feeling of bitterness against those who contributed in any way to the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy.—(Globe-Democrat.)

A Washington dispatch to the Journal reports an ex-Congressman as saying: "The deadlock is broken, and it is a sad day for the Democratic party all over this country. It means a gain of at least twenty Northern districts for the Republican party at the next congressional election. The Democracy of the North has proven itself today, as it has ever been, subservient to the South. It is simply a tool in the hands of the partisan, although it is greater far than its manipulator. It is but a repetition of the ancient anti-bellum history, when the South handled and manipulated the Northern Democracy to its own ends. It must have been with a sickening feeling of helplessness and subservience that the Democrats of the Northern States went down and crawled at the feet of the petty minority last night and today. But it is the old story of the Southern brigadiers. They can't be resisted and they must be obeyed. The bill is deadlier than a coffin nail. The White House sent down its bribe last night to the filibusters. It was a promise to veto this bill if they would carry it over to December and then allow its passage unobstructed. That was the promise sent down that dropped harmony in great chunks in among the brethren. It will make no difference to Mr. Cleveland then. He will have been elected for another four years or he will have been defeated. Yes, the bill is dead in any event."

We acknowledge the receipt of the Fifth Annual Report of the Board of R. R. Commissioners. It is a well arranged volume of nearly 500 pages and contains a vast amount of information regarding the railways of the State. It is accompanied by a new railroad map which shows all lines built up to date.

"The Democratic Party."

There is a historic Democratic party and an actual Democratic party. The two are not one. They are as distinct each from the other as the epoch of Buchanan from the epoch of Cleveland.

The former exists only as a body of history concerning our political life in the past. To find what it was we must examine the historic records that have come down from a former period of our political life, the conditions of which were not the conditions of this period.—(Gazette.)

For genuine, true and sincere repentance commend us to the foregoing article clipped from the columns of our contemporary of last Saturday. When the Democrats themselves begin to be ashamed of the "historic Democratic party" there is hope for the future of the Republic. The Republicans have been endeavoring for a quarter of a century to educate the people of this country up to the fact that the Democratic party was a mere reminiscence of the past; that its whole career for forty years has been an obstruction to the advancement of modern civilization; that it has always been on the wrong side of every great political issue which has been before the American people; that it has been controlled by men who are not in sympathy with a true Republican form of government; that its leaders were incompetent and unworthy to manage the affairs of a nation of 60,000,000 of freemen; in short, that the Democratic party ought to "exist only as a body of history concerning our political life in the past."

There is not one single position which that party has taken since 1861 upon any disputed issue in the administration of this government, which it has not been compelled to recede from and finally adopt the views of the Republican party on the question. The abolition of slavery; the right of the nation to protect itself against a seceding State; the prosecution of the war; the issuing of a national currency; the reconstruction measures; the adoption of the XIV and XV amendments to the U. S. constitution; the resumption of specie payments; protection and encouragement to American industries; civil service reform; payment of pensions to disabled Union soldiers; the abolition and control of the liquor traffic; the right of every citizen to cast his vote and have it counted—all of these issues, as can be learned by all who "examine the historic records," were first sternly opposed by that party which ought to "exist only as a body of history," and the same "historic records" show that the position taken by the Republicans upon each of these issues has been adopted by the people and become the settled policy of the nation. It is therefore not surprising that a young man who takes pains to "examine the historic records" that have come down from a former period of our political life" should desire to cut loose from a party which furnishes such an unbroken record of political blunders. The young men of the nation whose political opinions are formed from an "examination of the historic records" that have come down from a former period of our political life," and not from prejudice, will all arrive at the inevitable conclusion that there is nothing in the fundamental organization of the Democratic party worthy of preservation, and that the old hulk should be cast aside to "exist only as a body of history concerning our political life in the past."

The Dependent Pension Bill is dead as far as this Congress is concerned.—(Washington (Dem.) Post.)

Legal Notice.

To Hiram Noble, of the State of New York: You are hereby notified that you have been sued by D. G. Smith (assignee of E. A. Bird), by his petition filed in the district court of Dickinson county, in the State of Kansas, filed March 22d, 1888, wherein he prays judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, with interest at 12 per cent, per annum from the 29th day of April, 1888, upon a note and mortgage by you made to the order of E. A. Bird, and assigned for a valuable consideration to D. G. Smith who prays judgment for foreclosure of said mortgage and for the sale of lots four (4) and five (5) in block twenty (20), in Abilene, precinct of Dickinson county, State of Kansas, and that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of said note and interest and cost therein, and that you be forever barred and foreclosed from all interest in said land, and that the sale of said lots be made by appraisal.

You will further take notice that you must answer said petition on or before the 17th day of May, 1888, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered according to the prayer thereof, as above recited.

D. G. SMITH, Plaintiff.
R. N. SMITH, Attorney.

Notice to Contractors.
The trustees of the county high school will receive said proposals at the office of W. H. Roe, Abilene, Kansas, until May 14th, 1888, at noon, for the erection and completion of a county high school building for Dickinson county, to be located at Chapman, Kansas, in said county. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the hardware store of Donahy & Roe, Abilene, Kansas.

All proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for not less than two hundred dollars which sum will be forfeited to Dickinson county in case the bidder whose bid is accepted fails within two days thereafter to enter into contract and to give satisfactory bond for the performance thereof and the additional bond for the protection of laborers as specified by law.

Bids must be securely sealed and marked on outside: "Bids for the erection of county high school building for Dickinson county, Kansas." Bids will be opened at 1 o'clock p. m., Monday, May 14th, 1888. No bid will be considered unless the bidder be present.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of Board.
W. H. ROE, Secy.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,) ss
Dickinson County.

In the matter of the assignment of C. F. Dowd & Co.
Creditors and others interested are hereby notified that on Tuesday, the first day of May, A. D. 1888, and for two consecutive days thereafter, at the office of the Clerk of the District Court in the city of Abilene in said county, from 9 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m., of each day, I will attend and proceed publicly to adjust and allow demands against the estate and effects of the above named assignors in my hands.

C. C. BITTING, Jr., Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the Probate Court within and for the county of Dickinson, State of Kansas.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Dowling, deceased.

To John Keen, Daniel Dowling, Mary Martin and Eliza Kelly, and the unknown heirs at law of William Dowling, deceased, and T. B. Sweet, E. M. Shedd, and all others interested in the estate of said Michael Dowling, deceased.

YOU and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, did, on the fourth day of April, 1888, file in said court his petition praying for an order to sell the following described real estate, situated in the county of Dickinson, State of Kansas, to-wit: All of section number thirty-three (33), in township fourteen (14) south, of range one (1) east of the sixth principal meridian, and all the interest of the said estate therein, for the purpose of paying the debts owing by the said Michael Dowling, deceased, and the costs of the administration of the said estate. Said petition has been set for hearing at the office of the Probate Court, in the court house at the city of Abilene, in said county and State, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time you are required to appear, and show cause, if any there be, why said prayer of said petition should not be granted.

HENRY LITTS,
Administrator of the estate of Michael Dowling, deceased.

Administrators' Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS,) ss
Dickinson County.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Forney, deceased.

The following described real estate of the said deceased, situated in Dickinson county, Kansas, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the court house at Abilene in said county, on Friday the eighth day of April, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, the west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eighth (8) in township (13) south, of range two (2) east in Dickinson county, Kansas, there being twenty (20) acres of said land.

Said real estate will be sold for cash in hand.
WILLIAM MESSINGER, Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF sale issued by the clerk of the District Court of Dickinson county, State of Kansas, in a cause pending therein, wherein J. S. Hallam & F. L. Parker, partners as Hallam & Parker, are plaintiffs, and William J. Russell, Sally F. Russell, Hiland Southworth and John P. Agnew, are defendants, I will, on

Monday, May 14th, A. D. 1888,

at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, county of Dickinson, State of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit: Lots No. four and five (4 and 5), in block ten (10), in Kunes & Hodge's addition to the city of Abilene in Dickinson county, State of Kansas, subject to a mortgage lien of \$800, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from May 1st, 1887.

The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause recited in said order of sale.

Witness my hand this 11th day of April, A. D. 1888.

D. W. N. ILL,
Sheriff of Dickinson county, Kansas.

Buy Kalsomine at Gleissner's.
A choice lot of German Millet at J. W. Jenks'.

ABILENE BANK, Abilene, Kansas.

LEBOLD, FISHER & Co., Proprietors.

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tivator, Elwood cultivator New

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The Cassidy Sulky Plow!

Everyone knows the Glidden barbed wire is

the best, and we can sell it as low as inferior

wires. In carriages we cannot be beaten.

Come and see and be Convinced

That we can sell carriages, buggies, phaetons

and carts cheaper than anyone.

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